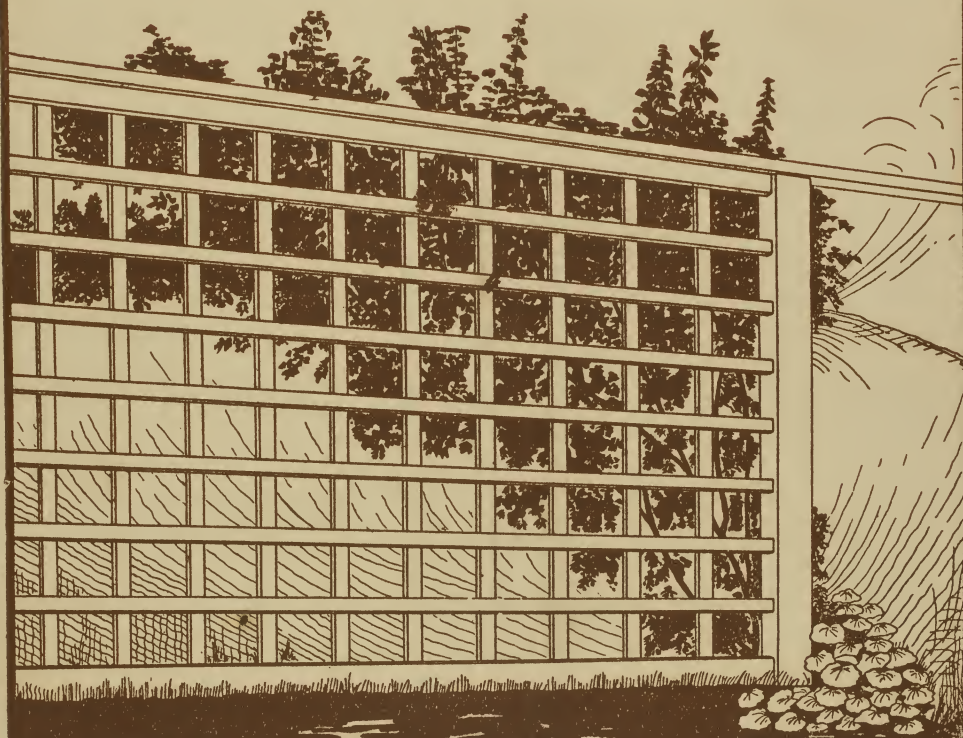


California Garden



IN THIS NUMBER

A DRY RIDE TO ENSENADA
SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1923
SOME POEMS
OAKS OF SAN DIEGO
DAHLIA HINTS

JUNE 1924

TEN CENTS

More Suggestions

We have a VERY COMPLETE LINE of DOG COLLARS, LEADS and HARNESS also SPRATT'S FULL LINE of DOG FOODS and REMEDIES.

Just now we have some STRONG PLANTS of the Old Fashioned SWEET LAVENDER, also SEED of the NEW YELLOW GEUM.

HARRIS SEED CO.

"The Seed Service Store"

909 Sixth and 624 E Sts.

Bedding Plants!

Including PANSIES, VIOLETS, CARNATIONS, ASTERS, ZINNIAS, SWEET WILLIAM, SNAPDRAGON, SALVIA, GEUM, PETUNIA, SALPIGLOSSIS, AFRICAN DAISIES, CANTERBURY BELLS, FORGETMENOT, BACHELOR BUTTONS, SWEET SULTAN, SHASTA DAISIES, STOCKS, COLUMBINE, COREOPSIS, FOX-GLOVE.

DAHLIA BULBS and potted seedlings. Also a choice lot of Chrysanthemum plants.

SAN DIEGO SEED COMPANY

San Diego, California.

943 6th st., (near Broadway) *"For Success—Buy the Best"*

The California Garden

*Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy*

Vol. 15

POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, JUNE 1924

No. 12

INLAND RAMBLINGS TO ENSENADA

"Rocks ruffled with dust," was the remark as we joggled up and down, down and up, and judging from the pace with which the gang of dark-skinned gay-sashed, wide sombreroed Mexican road workers moved, the same rocks and the same dust will live years hence, still mark the road from San Diego to Ensenada, that charming road politically lying in Baja California, yet in spirit belonging to Alta California, for does it not traverse a region which is simply a continuation in a rich form of our Southern California geology, fauna and flora? Is it blood—it cannot be environment—politics, economics, social strata or the inter-reaction and inter-relations of all that causes such a wide divergence in the social conditions of the bustling American territory and that of our neighbor to the south. Baja California has not yet acquired—only as a loan through her tourists from Alta California—the American zeal for personal possession of wild specimen, neither has she been blessed and afflicted with the steam shovel, scraper, sign board and white corner stake of land subdivision. Of course not—for there are no paved highways and byways. Consequently, there we can find nature pretty much as she was intended to be and pretty much as she was a century ago. It is hard to believe that the American wild flower gatherer could ever cause the wealth of lavender calachortas and red castilleja, blooming there and dancing together in the sun to become depleted. Yet he can, for just such conditions have resulted in our own fields about San Diego and Los Angeles. I don't believe there is a spot in the old or in the new world that could rival the intermingling of grandeur, beauty and delicacy of contour, texture and color presented by fields of yellow sun cups, old gold tar weed fairly blotching the red cliffs that rise abruptly against the Italian blue Pacific, pounding away at the sandstone and veiling its mist over literally thousands of gray green *Dudleya pulverulenta* (hen and chickens) that here and there send up a vermillion spike of bloom. And who would prefer to rush to the alcoholic horrors of the town in the Volstead free country when he can lift his head in the soft breeze,

fill his lungs with the exhilarating salt water, tar-toniced ozone and forget that he is surrounded by human cares. Truly, indeed, on the road to Ensenada, "If wishes were horses, beggars might ride," for the superstitious ones have opportunity to make fifty wishes just across fifty bridges or, mayhap, 'tis one old wish fifty times o'er. Fifty bridges must mean as many creeks of fresh water emptying into the ocean and such is the case. The washes abound in that "queen of the wild things," *Romneya Coulteri*, *Matilleja Poppy*, in the one time exotic but now almost a native wild tobacco, would that she had left her common name and her odor behind her, in the elder berry, in *Canterbury Bells*, and once in a while in a sign of civilization, burros and cows. In certain of the inland canyons, a little removed from the ocean winds, nature fairly emptied her orange bronze paint pans all around the ridges of the hills and sent the color spreading down to the basins far below on all sides, where there are fields upon fields running riot with a mixture of jaunty mimulus, apricot, maroon and yellow shades. The two or three brushes planted in our private wild flower gardens are to these in the Baja California canyons what the memory of California sunshine is to an ice bound easterner, simply a reflection of what might be. If you have never seen the *salvia carduea*, thistle sage, that wonder piece of Nature's handiwork—a silken, spikey, softness combining lavender, salmon, maroon, silver and green in delightful harmony, I'd almost say to you, take the whole trip either to Ensenada, Campo, Mint Canyon, back of Los Angeles, to see a small patch beside the road in semi-arid conditions, connecting the unreal of Nature and the real of man's road. Let's go. If the American, with his eye to neatness and conservation of space had tried to plant the foothills back of the Baja California coast with *eschevarias* he would not have done better, for Nature has not wasted an inch of soil in crowding together her millions of plants of the native *eschevaria*, agave shawii, of which the Mexicans make their "pulche". The children miscall them pineapple yuccas, although they do resemble pine-

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

F. A. BODE

Landscape Gardener

**Trees,
Shrubs,
Bedding Plants,
Roses,**

**Complete Collec-
tion of Plants suit-
able for San Diego.**

Bode's Nursery

PHONE
HILCREST 2825-J

SALESYARD
1260 UNIV. AVE.

apples in shape, as they grow sessile to the ground and to the old dead dry plant of last year, with surface roots, and beautifully neat heads sending up very succulent looking stout blossom wands similar to the yuccas and easily topped over by the winds. Our loved claeothus of various specae is still with us in foreign lands and waves her hands to us on the grades as we climb ever up and up, over and around the mountains, playing hide and seek with the deep blue southern seas, with tooth-edged peaks, with high plateaus, that have all the appearance of being good pasture land, and with clouds of dust. Many of the native plants seem to need backbone for support—mayhap resembling the native Mexican human plant in this respect—and climb and sprangle over the underbrush, albeit making beautiful pictures as the myriads of white convolvulus, white morning glory, sweet pea, not Pride of California, mingle on the plateaus with the short stemmed white and lavender calachortus azure blue and purple bush lupine, yellow tree poppy and little vermillion dwarf mallow, truly resembling swarms of butterflies in the early morning light.

Just why there should be more long legged, long tailed, road runners, why the buzzards lying in wait at every swail edge should be more greedy in mein, why the crows should seem blacker and the meadow lark, "harbing-

er of spring", who flies across from our land should seem more yellow and have a clearer note, is easy to explain. Bird and beast are residents in a more primitive land where competition between natural law and man's utilization of natural law for his own purposes is not yet rife.

Suffice to say of the town of Ensenada, with its 1700 inhabitants, that it possesses a naturally strategic and beautiful location, built right on the narrow beach of a crescent bay, that shows good anchorage and considerable life, and sprawling back upon the heights of very steep, abruptly rising hills, swept by the southwest winds off the ocean and on the windward side barren of all vegetation save cactus and semi-arid growth, but on the leaward side semi-tropical in nature. The English company that opened the town during boom days, doubtless held great hopes for the place as a shipping port for the mines on the islands and in the hills that are still worked and in which is considerable American capital. The little house door gardens show the usual sprays of gay hollyhocks that all Indians and Mexicans seem to find indispensable, good old fashioned roses, dahlias, pepper trees, palm trees, umbrella trees, mesembryanthemum, nasturtiums and brick red pink and white geraniums to your heart's content. What a pleasant sensation after passing through the liquor laden air of the main street—no Mexicans drunk, however, only Americans—to be greeted in the churchyard of the little old fashioned ornate Catholic chapel by the odor of Easter lilies and to find inside many hundreds of the white blooms banking the aisles in readiness for some holy church event and to be told by the priest that they were grown locally out of doors! Would that the native of Baja California would produce more lilies to feed the souls of the tourist from the United States and less wine for him, for it is a narrow, steep road winding above the cliffs with glimpses of the wrecks of several carelessly driven machines looming up from below, over which he must drive back to Tia Juana.

Take you the same winding road to Ensenada in the spring of the year and ever carry with you memories of ocean vistas, of wild flower playgrounds, fast becoming extinct in our own land, the only natural friends that will soon be left for our seedsmen to explore, the fields yet untouched by the hands of civilization.

ALICE MARY GREER.

OUR LIBRARY

To our Library in Balboa Park has been added the last edition of Bailey's Encyclopedia of Horticulture, by purchase through a friend, and another friend has sent us an early edition. Comparison will be interesting.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Floral Association held its regular annual meeting for the first time in its own home in Balboa Park the evening of June the 17th with a fair attendance. Quite a showing of wildflowers from the mountains was displayed and a number of very fine dahlias, including the much touted and still very expensive Amun-ra and an extra good F. W. Fellows from Mrs. Chamberlain of Ocean Beach. Ralph Cushman was most generous with gladiolus and others brought contributions. Music of most acceptable quality was provided by Mrs. L. L. Rowan, who often in the past has given pleasure to the members and Miss Thompson, who accompanied on the harp and also played some solos. Harold Taylor, to whom the Association owes a big entertainment fee, showed new colored pictures of lathhouse subjects and gave a concise account of the process of manufacture of the plates and taking and developing of them afterwards.

The following report was turned in by the Secretary, Miss Matthews, and is printed in full, because it would be hard to better it as a concise resume of the past year's work and a guide to future activities. It is to be much regretted that the state of Miss Matthew's health compels her to resign as Secretary and it will be hard, if not impossible, to find another with her peculiar qualifications, however, she has consented to continue her helpful monthly garden notes to the California Garden.

"I think we should all appreciate the privilege accorded us tonight, that of attending the annual meeting of probably the oldest Floral Association on this coast also of being allowed to subscribe if not already a member to the only Floral magazine in the West that has survived more than ten years, several other similar publications have been edited for a while but have all gone under, while our little magazine goes on gaining strength each month and a wider and wider circulation. As I look back on the past year I realize it has been a fine one in our society, much has been accomplished, but there is still much to be done. Probably the most important thing done is securing a home of our own, already it is fairly equipped—that is in the way of house furnishings. what we most need is a complete Horticultural Library that can be consulted at any time by members or those interested, already the foundation for this has been laid by our securing, through the gift of money from a friend of the association, Bailey's Encyclopedia of Horticulture, which is the foundation of course of all libraries of this nature. We are members of all the societies of leading Floral subjects, the Iris, the Dahlia, the Sweetpea and the Rose. All

of these are national, keeping us in touch with the outside world. We receive practically all the catalogs of noted Seedsmen and Nurserymen, exchange with various Horticultural publications and should be subscribers to all leading periodicals both here and abroad in our line. The chief features of our work the past year have been the monthly meetings here in the building and at the homes of our members whose hospitality has been extended to us, average attendance fifty. At these meetings we have had talks of real educational value—the afternoon meetings have proved of special interest, and been well attended. Our two large shows, Spring and Fall, have been of great good to the public, not merely shows where competition, seeing who can go ahead of the other fellow, is the chief aim, but where every one, no matter how small their exhibit has been encouraged to produce the best possible, been shown how to arrange in the most artistic manner and make their exhibit a part of one great whole. Owing to our capable Chairmen and heads of departments and the hearty co-operation of the exhibitors these shows in the past year have worked out most harmoniously and to the profit of the association. The small shows of one subject in season have proved most interesting. I should like to see a show one afternoon in each month of one special subject here with our wealth of flowers at all times there should be no difficulty in doing this, next month a Glad show, in August Zinnias or probably Dahlias and so on through each month of the year. One thing needed badly in the Association, as I see it, is real live workers, don't pay your dues and then leave it to a few to do all the work. I would suggest a Chairman for each special flower subject, let the Chairman get together his or her members interested in this subject, Rose, Sweetpea, or whatever it may be and when the month comes round let them stage their show. Of course in the spring and fall shows all would work together. Another thing, make a drive for home members; each month as I have checked up the subscription list, it has been impressed upon me that two-thirds of our subscribers are out of town members and most of these are outside the county, and in most every mail comes renewal of subscriptions and words of praise for the magazine contents. Of course here at home we have the added privilege of the meetings, etc.

One might go on indefinitely telling of the doings of the Association, but as retiring Secretary and in conclusion, will say it is a good thing doing a good work and I would advise any one not yet a member to become one now while they have the opportunity. Thanking

you all for the courtesy and consideration shown through the past year.

Signed: MARY MATTHEWS, Secretary.

The Treasurer, Mr. Brothers, gave a very brief report of the totals of collections and expenditures which showed that the Association, while not many jumps ahead of the collector, still had him beaten, which was more than cheering as the outgo totalled over four thousand.

Mrs. M. A. Greer thus reported for the House Committee on whom has devolved the major part of the work of making the Association Home in Balboa Park the cosy place it is:

"It is just a year since this building was given into the keeping of the Floral Association for a home. Your House Committee has spent many hard but happy days in repairing, furnishing and in the general upkeep. Kind friends have been most generous in their interest and with gifts of money to help with the good work, one friend gave \$100 that went into the lighting, another \$100 that bought four of our best chairs, another enough to get these two lovely tables, the rugs, dishes, folding chairs, gas plate, etc., etc. All of the furnishings are of good quality and mostly were made to order so they will last many years.

Repairing building and building storeroom cost \$1,423, and the furnishings between seven and eight hundred, so we have a beautiful home at a small outlay.

We have given five small shows here with a large attendance. These were free and a great deal of pleasure and information was given. We had open house four or five times during the year when we had the pleasure of meeting our friends and christening our new tea things. We have 49 books on our shelves and hope soon to have many many more, so that we shall have to build more shelves for them. Have gone over thousands of magazines, they are all in order from the first copy to the last one, filling these cupboards quite full. There will be several files for sale for those needing them and we hope to have a file bound for ourselves before long.

In the Spring we gave a chrysanthemum sale to buy a metal name plate for our home, \$23.50 was realized, which will be used for the plate soon.

The home is open every Thursday afternoon and we hope to see many of our members and friends consulting books and catalogs at this time and a little later to have a cup of tea, rest, etc.

"Signed: MARY A. GREER."

The President realizing that the above reports had thoroughly covered the past ground spoke of his hopes for the future, visualizing a lathhouse of noble proportions and a native growth garden as adjuncts to the home and remarked that he had been approached by one desirous of helping out the lathhouse

project, but it was too much in the air at present to go into details. Evidently urged by his own experiences he asked that the Floral Association be taken seriously as a real factor in the building of the community.

The annual election for seven directors resulted in the return of the old board excepting Miss Matthews, who refused to have her name submitted, and Mrs. C. W. Darling of Chula Vista, was elected in her stead, so that the Board now stands, W. Birch, L. A. Blochman, W. T. Brothers, Mrs. C. W. Darling, Mrs. M. A. Greer, J. G. Morley and A. D. Robinson.

With votes of thanks to the retiring officers specially mentioning Miss Matthews and Mrs. Greer the meeting adjourned for light refreshments and the general pow-wow that should end such events.

HOPE OF A NEW COVER DESIGN

In California Garden are published this number some lathhouse conceits by V. O. Wallingford. These will stand on their own merits with you, but it should be of interest that in an accompanying letter Mr. Wallingford suggests that a new cover design for the Magazine is about due. This fact has been acknowledged and a hint dropped that one embodying the Floral Home in Balboa Park would be most acceptable. Some of our latter day members possibly are not aware that the cover on the May issue and also the one with the Mission arcade, were gifts from Mr. Wallingford, when he was located in San Diego. Mr. Wallingford also designed the Lathhouse at Roscroft, the first one to use the spreadout pergola motive, his plans for which were later used by the government in planning their lathhouse at Chico, Calif., and also one in Florida.

AN S. O. S. FOR MILDEW REMEDY

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find annual subscription to the California Garden.

Can you make any further suggestion therein anent mildew on roses? I have tried sulphuric acid with poor success. How often should I use it, and does it lose its strength after being kept for some time? Mine has turned black, but continues to eat its cork, so it certainly has some vitality. How about soda? Have any of you tried it?

Please help me!

MRS. L. E. DeLANGE.

1451 Torrey Road, La Jolla.

June 20, 1924.

1924 Rose Annual says: "For plain mildew use sulphur alone or baking soda spray, one ounce to a gallon of water, adding a tablespoonful of household ammonia."

M. M.

The June & July Gardens

THE FLOWER GARDEN

By Mary Matthews.

From now on the chief things in your gardens will be irrigation or cultivation work around your plants frequently, keeping the soil as loose as possible. After a thorough soaking of the ground there is nothing does so much good as a dust mulch, by loosening up the soil the roots are given air nourishment. Mulching with the weed waste and manure are good, but always bring an extra number of snails and slugs.

For winter blooms sow stocks the last of this month, and first of next. Put your seedlings where they will have shade and at no time let them suffer for moisture. Most of your early blooming bulbs will have died down, and this is the most favorable time to lift them if you are going to do so, or if they are left in the ground and you wish to cover up the bare spots, you can rake your beds off, not deep enough to injure the bulbs, and plant quick growing annuals over them. Personally I do not care for this, the time is so short till the bulbs begin to peep above the ground again, and the most of them made such a brave showing in the spring that I like to give them this season of complete rest. This obsession for covering every spot of ground, and letting one thing push up through another, does not appeal to me at all. Keep all dead flowers and seed pods cut off your plants; many things if cut to the ground, after blooming, and given a thorough soaking and some well-rotted manure around the roots, will often give a second crop of bloom; this is especially so with Delphiniums and Pyrethrums, "the painted daisies", must be cut to the ground after blooming. Perennial Phlox likewise. This is a gross feeder, and where it is dry should have the ground trenched and heavily manured, giving copious waterings afterwards. Phloxes like a cool place and all the better if partially shaded, as many of them burn in the sun. Most persons think the perennial Phlox will not succeed here, but I have seen several good plantings of it, and Mrs. Waite, in her garden, has grown it to perfection.

Some of the most effective garden flowers bloom from now on. Phlox, Dahlias, Penstemons, Hollyhocks, Sunflowers, both annual and perennial, will make the garden gay all through the summer and fall. Among the

Continued on page 16

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

Work in the vegetable garden this month consists mostly in taking care of what is already planted. Getting rid of all weeds and keeping up a uniform moisture followed by thorough cultivation, so that all plants will make a steady growth. Remember that evaporation at this time of year is great, so use enough water to get below the surface, and in cultivating be careful not to get too close to the plants. Of course you can keep a fine surface right up to and around the plants, but do not try to get too deep where the roots are. A four pronged hoe or potato hook, I believe it is called, is a capital tool in the garden. You can get away down in the ground with it, and at the same time not necessarily disturb roots or leave an open surface—at this time of year especially, it is necessary to keep up the fight against plant disease and pests, which, if let run for even a short time, will soon destroy all plants that are attacked.

Mildew on peas, beans, or rose bushes can generally be controlled by using fine sulphur, which can be applied with a small dust blower or even shaken through a piece of muslin or cheese cloth on the foliage of the plants to be treated. Be sure and use very fine sulphur to get a good distribution.

For aphid or plant lice on vegetables or roses, etc., use Nicotine Spray, which is a combination of nicotine and fish oil soap at the rate of two tablespoonsful to one quart of water. The combination of soap with the nicotine acts as a spreader and makes a much even and better job of the spraying. For melon blight or tomato blight use Bordeaux Mixture at the rate of one tablespoonful to one quart of water, allowing the solution to run down the stems of the plants several inches below the surface of the ground. Do not wait for the disease to attack the plants, but spray before the trouble begins, and if you have no trouble with your plants, shake hands with yourself for having prevented the trouble before it had a chance to start.

For cucumber beetle and other leaf eating insects, spray with Arsenate of Lead, half a tablespoonful to one quart of water. Use sulphur in the ground around the roots of your plants, it helps to keep off pests of various sorts and has very considerable value as

Con'd on page 16

The California Garden

A. D. Robinson, Editor
Office, Roscroft, Point Loma, Cal.
Mrs. Sidney E. Mayer, Associate Editor
3128 Laurel, San Diego.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

Main Office, Point Loma, California

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

A. D. Robinson, President.
Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Vice-President
Wm. F. Brothers, Treasurer

Mrs. C. W. Darling
L. A. Blochman
John G. Morley Walter Birch
Walter Merrill, Secretary

Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

ADVERTISING RATES

One Page	\$15.00	Half Page	\$7.50
Quarter Page	3.75	Eighth Page	2.00

Advertising Copy should be in by the 20th of each Month

Subscription, \$1.00 per year

Elite Printing Co. 945 7th St., San Diego

EDITORIAL

We have seen flower shows in number and read about many more, yet this notice taken from an Associated Press report, has made us furiously to think, try it yourself. "One million blooms, representing 300 varieties, were on exhibition when the American Peony society opened its annual convention and show here today. The Midwest Peony and Iris society is co-operating. We are nearer God's heart in our gardens, than anywhere else on earth", Lee R. Bonnewitz of Van Wert, O., said in an address on the desirability of greater activity in flower culture."

We believe that there were an awful lot of peonies, but a million! allowing nine to the square foot, a moderate estimate, giving only four inches diameter to a flower, a million would carpet solidly over one hundred and eleven thousand square feet, or a room three hundred and fifty feet each way, some space, Obadiah.

Aside from this question as to the number involved, we are glad that the Associated Press and those it serves, can visualize a million blooms collected in an exhibition and print the item foreign from the joke department, it is a good sign.

We certainly are getting to think in bulk, so to speak. At a recent gathering of notables from all the States, in a neighboring city, floral decorations seemed in order and San Diego was assessed for a carload of fruit and flowers. We could have filled a carload, but what use would it have been when it reached its destination, so a modest shipment

of choice things was carefully made and in it was a contribution of 250 Gladiolus, donated, and packed as they should be, by Ralph F. Cushman of the Glad Place at Point Loma.

At the annual meeting of The Floral Association there was some talk of a Lathhouse as an adjunct to the Floral home in Balboa Park and it seems the time to enlarge somewhat on the idea. When the Exposition of glorious memory and, strangely enough, pleasant aftermath, was in the building, this magazine put forward the idea of including in it a Lathhouse. The idea caught on, as the expression goes, and the so-called Botanical building in the Park resulted. It is no part of our intention to belittle that structure beyond saying that it embodies the idea put forward by California Garden in name only. Now again the same vision which enthused the city ten years ago is once more coming on the screen and it is more detailed and clearer because since that time much has been learned about this kind of structure.

No small lathhouse belongs in Balboa Park, except as a unit in a real large one, and the original vision of one covering an acre or more need not be cut down, in fact it might well be enlarged. To be a public feature it must have space for a public gathering. Beside the space for plants must be ample for walks and plazas, let us say, for the idea of a band playing in it should not be abandoned. The public is not interested in collections of plants with minute differences, but in gorgeous groupings, color effects, etc., and so masses of one kind are indicated. This does not mean the collection side should be neglected, it should be amplified. The planting in such a structure, and let us help on the idea by dropping the name lathhouse and talk about a lath garden, must not occupy too much space, folks must have room to go inside, sit down, chat together and congregate. The interior should be laid out as a garden, landscaped if you please, and then the structure put over it. Different levels, called for as a growing asset, will help to remove the coop-like effect of one level and the best possible construction is as simple and inexpensive as it can be made to last. In order to give some idea of the space that could be profitably used, which in fact is necessary, be it said that the best known lathhouse in San Diego covering a space approximately a hundred foot square has in it today enough stuff to occupy four times that space, and in the larger space the whole effect would be much better. The lathhouse referred to has been twenty years accumulating its contents, so that the Park Lath-garden should not be conceived as a mushroom growth, it should be planned as a growth, a permanent growth, and the slow growing things are the lasting ones. There are many good reasons why such a project as this rightfully belongs to a

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

body like the Floral Association rather than as a direct Park activity. All similar bodies, the world over, as they arrive at an age and stability and acquire public confidence, become sponsors for gardens of one kind or another and because of her location and climate San Diego has this unique opportunity of building up a lathhouse garden that shall be known the world over. To those who feel inclined to put this down as guff be it known that the private one spoken of earlier has already such a reputation, in its visitors' book last year, filled during two visiting days a week over a period of two months, more than a thousand registered, representing forty-two cities in this country, all the States and many foreign lands. In connection with this Lath-garden we would have to be the tools, the glass house and other propagating conveniences for a big part of the work would be hybridizing and raising of seedlings, in a very short time, a good share of the expenses should be met by the sale of extra specimens, etc.

The Floral Association has not detailed plans and estimates, but a very good beginning should be made for \$10,000. Who among us wishes to perpetuate their memory thus gorgeously, but better, Who wants that lathhouse garden badly enough to be willing to put up for it? The Floral Association has the KNOW, but it is short on the wherewithal.

MISSION CLIFF GARDENS

The meeting usually held in the afternoon on the first Tuesday in the month was changed to a morning meeting and held in Mission Cliff Gardens, as morning is the most favorable time for viewing the charms of the gardens. The special features of the gardens at this time were the Cannas just coming into gorgeous bloom. Mission Cliff seems to afford just the proper setting for Cannas. The Pelargoniums and an especially fine bed of Salpiglossis. Some Delphiniums, too, were good for this section. More of the members should have attended this meeting, by not doing so they missed one of the best talks of the year, given by the President. This was unanimously conceded by all who were there. He spoke of the need of a good library, the growth of the Association and "California Garden", that we should have more home members. He gave also a sketch of the plans for the future of the Association, chief among these being a lath house connected with the building in the Park, stocked with rare plants, choice Begonias, etc., and that we should all pull together to bring these things to pass.

MARY MATTHEWS, Secretary.

A garden paper for garden folks. California Garden, \$1.00 per year.

REGULAR MEETING IN MAY

The regular monthly meeting was held at the home of Mrs. F. J. H. Havard, 4190 Palmetto Way, May 20th, 7:30 p. m., with an unusually large attendance. Mr. Westergaard of the Rose Court Floral Co., gave an excellent talk on seasonal flowers in the garden, and answered in the most instructive manner all the questions put to him. His talk gave a wealth of garden lore to those who heard it. Mr. Walter Merrill, who has lived in the Andes on a coffee plantation, described his garden there. Most of the subjects grown were our familiar garden flowers grown everywhere. The most unusual feature being a large bed of orchids, collected in the surrounding country. This collection was described by Mr. Merrill in the most interesting manner. The height to which his orchids grew and the wonderful amount of bloom, seemed almost incredible to us who go a long way to see one or two grown in pots.

A large number of flowering specimens of garden flowers were brought and these were described and distributed by Miss Sessions at the close of the meeting.

MARY MATTHEWS, Secretary.

GLADIOLUS SHOW AND MEETING

There will be a Gladiolus Show in the Floral Home in Balboa Park all day Tuesday, July 15th, with the regular monthly meeting in the evening. Bring your blooms by ten o'clock. The committee in charge will welcome the smallest contribution. Ralph F. Cushman of Point Loma, Chairman.

ORGANIZATION OF BOARD

The new-elected Directors of the Floral Association met on June 23rd and completed organization, the officers for the ensuing year being, President, Alfred D. Robinson; Vice-President, Mrs. Mary A. Greer; Treasurer, W. T. Brothers, and Secretary, Walter Merrill.

The new Secretary is associated with Miss K. O. Sessions, at 4111 Stephens street, Phone Hillcrest 189-W.

A TANTALIZING WORD FROM ROME

A letter has come from Mrs. Herbert Evans from Rome. she has been renewing old-time acquaintance with beauty spots in Italy and says she has written a long letter of impressions and sent it to the San D'ego Union. California Garden has only one relieving thought, and that is that Mrs. Evans did not send it to the Los Angeles Times.

Why not write your garden experiences for us?

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

IN BALBOA PARK

Skies blossom in the glory
 Of primrose, daffodil,
 Rose, hyacinth and violet.
 White cloud wreaths hang
 On distant purple mountains
 That kneel about a city
 Whose domes and towers
 Wrought cunningly by sorcerer's art—
 Rise like the visions of a wondrous dream.
 Airy as thistle-down
 A bridge spans the deep canyon,
 Wherein a pool
 With lotus flowers is filled,
 And lilies budding beneath cloaks of green:
 Through carven arches of curving colonnades
 Is rioting bloom of sunken gardens
 Where bees drone drunkenly,
 And happy birds fill the bright hours with
 song.
 On the broad plazas
 Doves light fearlessly
 Beseeching largesse,
 And in the gardens
 And the shaded alleys
 Peacocks proudly
 Spread their painted plumes.
 Slowly the Sun
 Glides out the western gates
 And locks them with a star:
 Bird notes are hushed
 And now is heard
 The cricket's chirp,
 And frog's insistent call:
 Amid the dusky shadows
 The Moon hangs out her silver lamp:
 Beneath its pearly gleam
 Each fretted arch and window
 Dome and tower,
 Blend in divine accord,
 And Beauty's loveliest symphony is one
 With the majestic rhythm of the night.

LILA MUNRO TAINTER.

From Federation.

ZINNIAS

Zinnias have been so improved in the past ten years that they are decidedly an important flower for our fall gardens, and the colors are so varied and attractive that they are a very useful cut flower.

They are so easily grown—so strong and vigorous—and respond so cheerfully in continuous growth after being cut, that it is real fun to grow them. They last in the fall even later than the Chrysanthemums, so that they should not be planted too early—any time in July is not too late to plant, and one should select the colors most pleasing for the garden or the house decoration. There are all shades of yellow, shades of red, pink, old rose, nearly white and cream color; extra

large flowering sorts, medium sized varieties, quilled and Dahlia-flowered sorts. A most charming and satisfactory variety is the dwarf and small-flowering Mexican Zinnia—flowers not larger than a fifty cent piece and of every possible shade and combination of colors. They make a splendid border for the main Zinnia bed, and they also last very late in the season. Miss Hortense Coulter first showed this variety in baskets at our fall flower show some four years ago, and they were among the most charming of the exhibits.

How To Grow Zinnias

Soil should be deeply spaded up and turned over, fertilizer well worked in. Wet down the ground well and the next day or two work it over again with a hoe or potato hook and make very shallow trenches, one-half inch or less in depth, and 12 inches apart for the seed.

Then wet the bottom of these trenches quite thoroughly and an hour or two later scatter the seed thinly in the wet trenches and cover with not over $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch of fine soil, and then cover thinly with some mulching—fine shavings are good. In a few days the seeds have sprouted and it is best not to water until the seeds seem to be well up. Thereafter water in the afternoon, and if the shaving are properly laid on there will be no need of any cultivating. When the plants are four or five inches high you can transplant some of them, if you so desire. Such transplanting should be done late in the afternoon and the plants well watered. If you do not transplant, however, you will have long-stemmed and fine flowers. A very little fine, old fertilizer should be sprinkled between the rows every ten to fourteen days and as the plants grow up and shade the ground no cultivating is necessary, but sufficient water should be given to keep them growing thriftily.

As the plants develop, their first flowers should be cut early, and with a stem down to the top joint of the plant. This allows the two first side branches to develop well and quickly. The first flower is generally of the poorest quality and if picked early the plant will be benefited.

Early Asters and late Zinnias give plenty of bloom from July until Christmas. It is an advantage to make two plantings two to three weeks apart.

If poor colors appear among the flowers, pull out the plant at once, but bear in mind that the true color of a Zinnia comes when the flower is well matured.

K. O. SESSIONS.

California Garden is written right out of the garden by folks who work in it.

The Oaks of San Diego County

San Diego County has been listed as one of the so-called desert counties, owing to the fact that there is so little forest growth except in the higher altitudes. Time was, according to Indian traditions, that oak and other timber extended to the sea; along the water courses and lagoons, but owing to drouth and fire, the larger trees were destroyed, and later the rest all went by the woodsman's ax, to be used for fuel by an encroaching civilization. By what means, or how, it remains a fact, that many of our finer groves are disappearing under the demands of a strenuous civilization. One bright feature, and a very encouraging one, is the act of congress in setting apart the National Parks. In that way many fine specimens of oaks may be spared to future generations. One tract of fifteen acres at El Monte was saved by the prompt action taken by the Floral Association, backed by the County Supervisors. A very wise and generous deed to preserve an Oak Park as a Playground for city dwellers. The oak line seems to be fixed at the present time at about 20 to 25 miles from the coast, commencing at the base of the first mountains, although some small and low growing varieties are found much nearer. The scrub oaks, *Quercus palmeri*, a dense rigidly branched shrub, 5 to 15 feet high, bearing small acorns very abundantly, is found near and about Camp Kearny. *Quercus dumoso*, another scrub oak, growing from 5 to 8 feet high, with low rigid branches, called chapparral shrub, is found in nearly all the lower watersheds, as well as higher altitudes. Mesa oak, *Quercus Englemanni*, is a spreading or round crowned tree, 15 to 40 feet high with trunk 2 to 4 feet in diameter. It is often called Evergreen White Oak, because the leaves persist through the winter until the new leaves burst in the spring. It inhabits the low hills from 15 to 20 miles from the ocean. It is seldom found at more than 3,000 feet altitude. The acorns, which are nearly round, are small and very abundant. They are the favorite food of the flocks of wild pigeons. The acorns are so bitter that they impregnate the flesh of the pigeons, making the meat unedible. The wood is used for fuel and posts, it is very heavy and dense, gnarly and sometimes grows in the most grotesque shapes, with burls and excrescences.

Coast Live Oak, *Quercus Agrifolia*, called simply live oak, is one of our best known oaks, is a low, broad-headed tree, 20 to 40, sometimes 70 feet high. The trunk is from 1 to 4 feet in diameter, usually short and parting

into wide spreading limbs which often touch, or trail, along the ground, where uneven or hilly. *Quercus Agrifolia* adapts itself to many conditions and locations; grows in rich valleys, rocky hills and dry mesas. It is one of our most picturesque oaks, valuable in scenic effects, useful in watershed and preservation of moisture, as well as being used for fuel and shade. By planting young, year old trees, or even the acorns, some beautiful specimens are obtained. Some of the finest cultivated oaks of this species are seen at the Ballentyne place at El Cajon. An avenue of fine young oaks is more than interesting and shows what can be accomplished with wild specimens of the Encina, as the Spaniards explorers called this evergreen oak. The economic value of this oak has been a wonderful asset in times past and accounts for its rapid destruction, used as it was for fuel, cord wood and charcoal. It was used for wagon parts and ships knees. In continued succession of drouth years, branches for browsing are cut from the trees to save range cattle from starving, and the acorns were used for food for domestic animals. Interior Live Oak, *Quercus Wislizenii*, is very much the same as Coast Live Oak, the only difference to the trained eye is the varying form of leaf, which, in the coast species, is in a boat shaped form, very much cupped and quite large. The acorn is also larger. The Interior Live Oak has longer and more serrated leaves and the acorn more pencil shaped. The trees grow to immense size and enormous specimens are found at altitudes of 4,000 feet in the Cuyamaca and Palomar mountains. The wood is used mainly for firewood and the mast or acorn crop is one of the many wild crops harvested by range cattle.

California Black Oak, *Quercus Kelloggii*, or Californica, is a graceful tree, 30 to 85 feet high with broad rounded crown and trunk 1 to 4½ feet in diameter. The bark is dark or black. This variety grows on high ridges, mountain slopes and gravelly valleys. It is seldom found below an altitude of 3,000 feet, usually in the Pine Belt, up to 7,000 feet. It is a deciduous tree shedding its leaves in the fall, putting out tender pink-tinted leaves in the early spring. Leaves deeply and sumately parted with three lobes, on each side, ending in 1 to 3 coarse bustle-tipped teeth, lustrous green when full grown, emitting a fragrance that is indescribable. The acorns are large and much used by the Indians to make a sort of bread or mush. The process is quite interesting and the garnering of the acorn crop quite an event amongst the reservations. A

dearth of acorns is quite a calamity to the Indians. In October the acorns begin to fall, so, armed with sacks and sticks, the Indian women and children begin their task of gathering the nuts, sacking and carrying them home, where the nuts are dried and stored for winter use.

The process of making the bread is quite a slow one. The nuts are shelled, beaten to a paste in a hollow rock with a metate. This paste is then leached out by putting through several clear washings, to remove the bitter taste and astringency, then cooked in an olla as a mush, or patted into cakes and baked on flat rocks. It has a similar taste to chest-nuts, baked or boiled.

Maul Oak, *Quercus Chrysolepis*, is a tree 15 to 60 feet high, with roundish spreading crown and trunk 1 to 5 feet in diameter. Whiteish bark, entire and toothed leaves on same twigs, the old leaves are sort of a lead color green, younger leaves glistening green with yellow powdery beneath. The acorns are large and have turban-like cups. It is one of our most stately oaks and is seldom found below the 5,000 foot level, preferring the high altitudes amongst the pines. Its wood is remarkable amongst the oaks for its strength, toughness and close grain. It seasons well, is almost as heavy dry as when green, and is used for mauls, wagon parts, tool handles, ships knees, furniture and floors. On account of the wide use of Maul Oak by settlers, mill men and mountain packers, no other California oak has so many names in use. Being evergreen, it is called mountain live oak, canyon oak, drooping oak; woodsmen know it as Spanish oak, Valparaiso oak. Gold Leaf oak, Gold Cup oak, Laurel oak, Iron oak and Hickory oak. Maul Oak differs in growth in different locations. The crown may be very tall and broad in the open, narrow with tall trunks in canyons. The leaves are variable as to margins. Varied forms are also to be found in acorns and cups. The acorns are large and much sought after as food for domestic animals, being about equal in food values to barley. The Indians gather and store them to be used as food—the process of using the acorns is the same as the Black Oak acorns. The oak trees are famed in prose and poetry, and well may they be revered and admired. To the lover of nature they carry an appeal and veneration that no other tree can boast. Whether in the spring, when tender leaves burst into life, or in the summer when its deep shade is sought by grateful man and beast, or when wintry blasts roar through its mighty branches, the oak stands for beauty, service and strength.

"I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree;
A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast,

A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray,
A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;
Upon whose bosom snow has lain
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree!"

KATE S. WILLIAMS,
"Shamrock Orchards,"
Santa Ysabel, Calif.

JULY WEATHER IN SAN DIEGO

Summer may be said to begin in San Diego in July. Although cloudiness persists during the night and early morning along the coast, it does not extend inland very far, so that it is usually cloudless both day and night. The temperature in the littoral districts is remarkably mild and even, never hot or cold, and is greatly tempered by the prevailing cool, salubrious northwest wind. Since 1872 on one day only has the thermometer been above 90 degrees. Greater ranges, however, are experienced in the valley and mountain regions where high temperatures are frequent.

In the city, the sun breaks through the clouds between 8 and 10 a. m., and shines until time of setting, thus insuring plenty of bright sunlight. The records show an average of 67 per cent of the possible.

The month is rainless, except for an occasional light shower, the westward drift from Sonora storms in the mountains. Under these conditions it can be readily seen that this is a season of outdoor sports and relaxation, a time when all open air activities are at their height.

DEAN BLAKE,
Meteorologist, Weather Bureau.

MANY PERSONS SEND FLOWERS

The contributions of fruit and flowers which were sent to the biennial convention of the General Association of Federated Women's Clubs, by the Federated Women's Clubs of San Diego, and the San Diego Floral Association, were greatly supplemented by 250 choice gladiola blooms sent by Ralph Cushman of Point Loma.

Mr. Cushman has been developing his collection of flowers for about five years in Point Loma, and due to previous professional experience in the east was able to pack his contribution of gladioli so as to insure their survival on the trip. Miss Kate Sessions and Mrs. Fred Scripps gave a generous contribution of everlasting flowers, while many other San Diegos did likewise. The flowers sent to the convention were used to decorate the tables and the fruit used to fill baskets for the delegates.

DAHLIA NEWS

Supplied by the Dahlia Committee of the San Diego Floral Association
Alford B. Partridge, Chairman; Emily T. Mould, Ralph F. Cushman

Classification of Dahlias

Below, under the several types of Dahlias, are given the names of several well known varieties of each class as an aid to giving a Dahlia the proper classification by comparison:

Decorative—Delice, Mina Burgle and Gustav Doazon.

Peony—Geisha, Elsa and Mrs. Jessie Seal.

Cactus—F. W. Fellows, Curlew and John Riding.

America Cactus—Golden West, Countess of Lonsdale and Brides Bouquet.

Hybrid Cactus—Kalif, Mrs. W. E. Estes and Mrs. Alfred Stern.

Show—A. D. Livoni, King of Purple and John Walker.

Hybrid Show—Dreer's Yellow, Clara Season and W. W. Rawson.

The Dahlia is naturally a fall flower and, as the first blooms are the best for exhibition purposes, one intending to exhibit should time their planting so as to secure these early blooms for the shows. Where early spring planting has taken place, it is the custom among many expert growers to cut off their plants even with the ground in sufficient time before a show in order to secure the larger blooms that will come on the new growth. Where one has planted in March or April, it is well to cut back not later than from the middle of July to the first of August when the show is to be held the latter part of September. If you will try this method you will be surprised at the rapid growth of the new shoots. Cutting back to within a foot or so of the ground will bring practically the same results.

Cultivation, water and fertilizers are necessary to grow the prize-winning blooms. Assuming that your Dahlia beds were full of moisture to a depth of two or three feet before you planted your bulbs, deep cultivation is more important than the use of the hose until the buds show color. Never allow a crust to form around your plants. Use a dust mulch. Constant daily watering the growing plant sets the potash of the soil working. The result is the strength of the new root growth has been expended upon an excessive wood growth. You secure an immense bush but gather small blooms. If you keep your soil moist beneath your plants, the

roots work down in search of water, and your plants will have stronger stems. Daily surface sprinkling brings the roots towards the surface and your plants will suffer through the hot spells that are sure to come. When the plants start blooming is the time for you to start watering intensively, but when you water soak the soil to a depth of from two to three feet. At this time it is well to cover your beds with a mulch of manure, straw, sawdust or leaves. This mulch keeps the surface of your beds from packing and enables you to retain in the soil the moisture you have placed there. It means smaller water bills.

If you have cultivated diligently up to the blooming season you will have healthy and beautiful foliage, for you have allowed the nitrates of the air to penetrate your soil.

Potash produces wood growth; nitrates healthy foliage, phosphates the fine large blooms; and water makes the richness of color and perfection of the bloom.

Many authorities state that more harm is done by over-fertilizing than under-fertilizing. This is the reason why so many Dahlias do not bloom well in successive years. From the time the buds appear fertilize frequently but moderately. Chicken is stronger in phosphates than other manures. The proper application of this in liquid form will produce the best results for what is called forcing. Liquid manures should be applied after a thorough soaking of the soil and should be poured around the plant directly over the roots.

As to disbudding, one should always remember that the fewer buds there are to a plant the larger the blooms; also that by disbudding you provide for a succession of flowers throughout the blooming season.

MISS MOULD'S CUPS FOR SEEDLING DAHLIAS

Miss Mould is nothing if not a good sportsman and she wishes to announce that her two silver cups can be competed for with any seedling Dahlia and not necessarily one grown from her seed. Her object is to stimulate raising dahlias from seed as her own experience has convinced her that San Diego is particularly fitted for this phase of dahlia-itis and she has unbounded confidence in her own seed. Why don't you get some or some of her seedling plants and call this bluff.

THE LATHHOUSE

By Alfred D. Robinson.

We have at last reached nights that give a thought to Begonias and leave the wool raiser a bit to his own resources. All this talk about, LO, the poor farmer, has evidently affected our weather and kept the nights cooler than usual. But perhaps it was not friend LO, but the newspaper man being considered, for once more we find typed rejoicings that the other chap is sweltering while we snuggle between blankets. Begonias want nights above sixty, till these come as a regular thing they present a problem with requirements of plenty of moisture in the heat of the day and very little in the cool of the night, consequently I have had some of the tuberous damp off. When this occurs it does not mean the tuber is necessarily gone, nor even finished for the season, so keep the soil just moist and new shoots may appear in short order. It is quite useless to try rooting portions of these damped off tops, they have within them the seeds of decay. Water in the morning before it gets warm, as a heated surface burns with cold water thrown on it; of course, with potted specimens or those in baskets, if few in number, watering can be done with sufficient care so as not to wet foliage. The Hanging type of tuberous begonia, in fact all of them, have much longer blooming periods if the seed pods are kept off. This is not a loss of seed as the best seed comes much later in the season, say August and after. Don't forget to stake the Tuberous Begonias in plenty of time, as they separate from the tuber very easily. In staking be careful not to puncture the tuber and when tying use a soft twine and tie firmly, otherwise all labor is lost. By firmly I mean so that the stem will not move in any direction or turn. If blossom stalks are to be staked for the doubles, particularly, are apt to lop, the tie should be made near the blossom end, a little piece of cotton wool round the stem is a safeguard for they are very tender. Don't be tearful if blossoms tend to drop freely for this will happen when temperatures range up and down. As this is written a dull day is ending when it has been almost cold for twenty-four hours following quite a warm time and I shall be very pleasantly surprised if tomorrow does not show the ground littered with discouraged tuberous blooms. The season is far ahead of the usual.

In working in the lathhouse this last month I have been again impressed with the folly of the ordinary man, myself included, in repotting fern, maiden hair, particularly. Two large specimens that have been in the same receptacle, a wooden box, for ten years and apparently are boxbound to death, are not only fine but magnificent while others re-

boxed this year are making very slow headway. The maiden hairs do not make good growth till their roots reach and fill up between the earth and the side of the pot, they, even in old specimens, seldom root down much into the soil, but make at once for this space and when they are repotted into a nice, large, roomy pot, they have a long way to travel. Don't repot, sift a little soil on top and give liquid fertilizer once a week when growth really starts. The Pteris family hates being disturbed even more.

For years I have had a lot of trouble moving tall Begonias when boxed, their height precluded any knocking of the pot upside down and I have usually sacrificed the pot or the box, but though phenomenally slow my brain is working and this year the solution arrived. I place the box on its side on a table, my assistant supporting the plant and grasping it firmly near the box, then I tap the edge of the box all round with a hammer and it slides off just as slickly as could be. Now does it not beat the Dutch, I did not think of that years ago, I am as mad as hops when I think of the boxes I have broken and the pots I have cracked. You cannot do it with a tin can.

Again a canary tragedy. Last month a little mother died just as her young ones were half grown, her corpse was found on the ground and all but one of the young ones was equally dead in the nest, the exception was cold but could wiggle his left leg. The Lady of the lathhouse took the frozen, starved survivor and resuscitated him with that ubiquitous American article, the rubber hot water bag, and has raised him by hand. He now can feed alone, but won't do it, and cries regularly for his egg and cracker, all the same as her truly baby. But his story is the mere preface, for last week the best singer lay on the floor of the bird house as silent as the harp on Taras wall, that does not seem quite right, but it must do, and an examination showed that he had been half way down a snake's throat, his head and neck had a distinctly regurgitated appearance and feel and I remembered that the day before I had seen a King snake, a youthful neighbor, who has supplied specimens to the Zoo, named him, winding around among the ferns on pedestals and I had mildly wondered what he was doing. Reflection said he was after my tree toads, and mildness fled, but not soon enough, for he had gone when I sought him with a stick and blood in my eye. The possible inlet to the bird house has been closed, but all the survivors roost as high as possible and I am out for the skin of a small reptile, dark in color with a yellow stripe down his

side. This harrowing story is related for the benefit of those who have birds and may have snakes.

When I was telling about taking big specimens from boxes I should have described a box I now use to grow specimens I expect to remove before long. It is made four square with sides so cut that half of each board laps the other, these then nail half through one board and half through the other, so that the boards are held from both directions, this allows of letting a quarter of inch of the nail to remain undriven, enough to make pulling easy. The bottom is then fitted to the inside and held by just two nails put in the same way. It will be quite obvious how to proceed in planting. The only difficulty is that the nails not being driven home the boards may fail of being drawn together, this can be obviated by putting a screw driver, or something similar, under the nail head when driving and making a good contact and then withdrawn.

THE LATH HOUSE

I would build me a Lath-house:
How shall it be?
Shall it be like a bath-house
Down by the sea?

Shall it be a pergola,
Thrown up in haste?
Or would Classic Vignola
Be better taste?

How shall the columns and beams
Spring from their rest?
How shall the spaces and seams
Have spacing best?

Is there some skilled Architect
Who knows the need
And what will be the effect
On plant and seed?

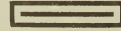
Not one seems to know the way
It should be done.
Plenty there are who would say
"I know of one".

* * * * *

I chose me a spot on the side of a hill
Protected by cypress from winds that might
chill
Where the sun at meridian height
Was the beauty and glory of day
Where the shadows kept pace with the light
And tempered the warmth where they lay.

Columns of squared redwood, and beams
made to fit
On the top of each column, and mortised to it:
With cross-beams between them, evenly
spaced
At half the length of a lath apart,
Where sunshine and shadows fell interlaced
Painting the earth with marvelous art.

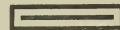
Begonia Brevities



Rosecroft has now a fine collection of hanging tuberous Begonias in pots at \$1. Regular tuberous \$1.50. Hanging baskets not available till a large order is filled. Rexes also cannot be offered till the end of July, for the same reason, but we have a host of things, such as Ricinafolia in tubs and boxes, ferns, etc.

We find ourselves obliged to designate sales days, which will be Wednesday and Saturday, ten till four, other times by appointment. Don't be mad, we have more work than any sane people would undertake.

Come to us before you have spent all your money elsewhere; we are not qualifying for Rescue work.



ROSECROFT BEGONIA GARDENS

POINT LOMA, CALIF.

Alfred D. Robinson, Prop.

I fashioned a path through the midst of it all
Informally finding a wee water-fall:

A rock-bordered streamlet slipping away
Through a copse of shadow and mystery
Laving the flowers and ferns whose day
Is spent in the twilight consistory.

And I sought to make it a place of deep quiet
Disturbed by naught save the vines running
riot,

Where peace might come and make it's
abode

A place secluded from vision, or care,
Where a weary trav'ler might lay his load
And his way-weary spirit repair.

I fashioned a seat at the end of the bath
Just back of a pool for a humming-bird bath.

From mountain vale I brought the soil
Heavy and dark with ages of mould,
I built up the beds with infinite toil,—
Almost I paved the walks with gold.

And then with water for days without number
Planting and spraying, through nights with-
out slumber,

A year and a day, tending with love,
Nursing the seedling, cutting or sprout,
Tempering the sunbeam fell from above:
Calling them, or shutting them out.

* * * * *

Ah! Glorious Lath-house! Glorious morning!
Glorious sunhine, my labors adorning!

Labor not ended! Labor anew!
The reward of striving: more of strife!
Reward our labor: more to do!
Reward of our living: More of Life!

V. O. Wallingford, Phoenix, 1924.

THE BIRDS OF OUR GARDEN

By the Early One.

Last month, in somewhat of a hurry, I introduced one of our family as a thrush, but afterwards found, in a little book I have, that he is a Thrasher, and I accept the correction thankfully, for he never seemed like a thrush to me, in fact I don't know of any thrush that scares me, as he does. His real name, when he goes calling, is *Toxostoma redivivum*, the first part because he is so poisonous where bulbs are concerned and the last because you can never be sure he is dead. I caught one of those young ones after he left the nest and was he afraid? not on your life, I did that side of the game, and he just walked off when I dropped him and met a brother even more depraved than himself in a *Lagunaria* bush, and they laughed derisively. But I have their number 710 in the book.

We have many more of another bird, a California Towhee, whose visiting card reads *Pipilio Crissalis*, which means he was some time ago the chrysalis of a Swallowtail but-

RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP



Cut Flowers

Floral Designs

1115 Fourth Street

San Diego

Inexpensive

Hot Water Service

is supplied by the CIRCULATING
TYPE GAS WATER HEATER.

This little heater will supply all the hot water you want—for bathing, dish-washing, housework, etc.—within ten or fifteen minutes after the burners are lighted. The water runs, piping hot right to your faucets, thus relieving you of the necessity of carrying a teakett about.

At any Dealers

**San Diego Consolidated Gas
and Electric Company**

935 Sixth Street

Phone Main 64

Byllesby Engineering &
Management Corporation.

terfly, in spite of Bryan's objection to evolutionary processes. For this bird I have unbounded affection, but little respect; he does not know how to build a nest and his song is monotonous. There is one with a busted leg that has adopted me and every morning does his dozen for my edification on that one good leg. He hops around and evidently tries to show me how to pick up worms or other things, two picks to a hop, for he cannot be really doing anything but demonstrations or his mouth would be full to overflowing before he started almost. I think he can fly, but he never acts like it, he skitters along and I expect him momentarily to brain himself against a fence, tree or other obstruction. His book description says he will scratch about a barnyard like a chicken, he will and can beat any chicken at its own game, his scratching is done with both legs at the same time and he does not care whether anything but the scratch comes of it. One of them, not the one-legged cuss, built a nest in an acacia and for fear I should not see it, put in a pile of loose ends, a large piece of white cloth which hung partly loose and waved in the wind. I suppose there was a pair, but I don't think of Towhees as male or female and was almost shocked to find there were really young ones back of that white flag. The book says there are other kinds of Tow-

hees, one specially dedicated to San Diego but mine are all the same brown with rusty throat, moving with a hop-skip and jump,, friendly to the limit, often supervising lathhouse operations and objecting to the technic. Only yesterday, while watering, a plaintive peep came from the ground right in the path of the sprinkler, while on the gate, a yard or so away, a Towhee ruffled up its crest and said the only thing it knows how to say, though the interpretation may well be different. I opined that this time it was calling, "Can't you look where you are sprinkling, you blundering idiot?" so I looked, and there was a youthful Towhee, he ought not to have been out of the nest, the brevity of his tail was indecent and a fuzz crowned his dejected head, he knew nothing about the *Joie de vie* in any language, and the League of Nations to him was a dead loss. I picked him up and he did not care, but Ma or Pa or both protested just as if I was not obeying orders. I took him to a spot in the sun on a cement upturned pot, and told his parent to look after him, but that was not the place selected for Towhee came as close as possible and said, "You moulting son of a cross-billed Rooster, bring him over here, but I would not. An hour later both of them were gone, but today from a clump of fern the same dismal peep arrives,

GLAD TIDINGS

Practically all my dormant stock is disposed of for this season, for which I thank you.

Your Glads are probably now blooming or have bloomed, in which case withdraw the water and when the tops are about two-thirds brown loosen the bulbs with a spade and pull them up by the tops, then cut off the bulbs and store in a dry place where the air can circulate. Leave them in storage for about three months, after which time you can set them out again. Before setting out pull off the old last year's bulb.

If you wish to make a few plants yet, I can supply Mrs. Frank Pendleton, deep pink, \$.75 per dozen; Schwaben, pure yellow, \$1.00 per dozen, and Peace, white, \$.35 dozen. The Peace are very small bulbs, but will do nicely yet this season.

By the time you read this Dahlias should be well up, but if you are short in these types or varieties for the "Fall Flower Show", I will still have a few dormant roots left in Pompons at \$.35 each and Decoratives at \$.50 each.

Keep the soil your Dahlias are growing in moist, but not wet, and be sure and stake them when they first come up, if not done when planted, for if you put it off you are apt to pierce the tubers by later staking.

A well cared for flower garden should show a healthy owner with an eye for beauty and an orderly mind.

RALPH F. CUSHMAN - **GROWER OF GLADIOLI**
BOX 5-A **Point Loma, California**

however I am through, let those two settle it, I have learned not to interfere between a Towhee and its offspring. Don't make any mistake, I am really fond of the Towhee, all the world loves a cheerful idiot.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND LIGHT FROM SUN. SAME TO PLANTS

The discovery that the seasonal blossoming and fruiting of plants is caused by the length of day, made a few years ago by investigators in the United States Department of Agriculture, has been completely confirmed by experiments with artificial light and colored light. Previous to these investigations, which were carried on by W. W. Garner, H. A. Allard, and R. A. Steinberg, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, normal plants never had been fully developed under artificial light, but it has been shown that under such conditions plants can be grown normally and will produce normal seed.

Artificial control of all the conditions necessary to the normal development of the plants from germination to maturing of the seed has been secured by specially designed apparatus to which no daylight can enter. The light rays from a gas-filled tungsten lamp are filtered through a layer of running water which carries away most of the heat while interfering very little with the passage of the light. By means of colored glass or colored chemicals in the water, sunlight can be simulated or light of widely different colors or spectral composition can be obtained, as well as lights of intensities equal to or greater than that of sunlight. The day length is regulated by electric time switches which turn the lights on and off at the desired time. Inside this apparatus daily and seasonal changes may be made to go on at complete variance to the days and seasons going on outside.

Among the more than 60 species of plants which have been grown under these conditions are lettuce, celery, spinach, morning glory, Rudbeckia, Godetia, cypress vine, soybean, bidens, chenopodium and poinsettia.

With all these plants the response to the length of day has been the same as in sunlight. The "short day" plants, the characteristic autumn and winter blossoming plants, blossom when exposed to the short artificial day. The summer blooming plants blossom when given a long day under electric lights.

Practical conditions, say the investigators, preclude the use of artificial light in place of daylight, but it will be possible in growing some greenhouse plants to extend the natural day by use of electric lights to speed up blooming. Obviously this practice will be useful in case of "long day" and "indeterminate day" plants. A relatively low-power illumination can be used, extending the length of day from 16 to 18 hours for many plants.

FLOWER GARDEN

Con'd from Pge. 5

annuals are Asters, Zinnias and Marigolds, all of which can be planted through this month and into next. Chrysanthemums will also help to add beauty in the late fall, if cared for now. Pinch them back where they grow tall and straggling; they will appreciate any amount of manure and water you may give them.

All of your Iris will probably have finished blooming by the last of the month. They, too, need lots of water just after blooming. Keep all dead foliage cut also cut the old bloom stalks out at the ground.

Among the old-time garden plants brought to notice again is the Sweet William, and they are very easy to grow. Treat them as biennials, that is sow the seed now for next year's bloom, and after they are through discard them. Where you have one that is unusually fine you can take cuttings from the new shoots, pushing out at the base of the plant. If well cared for Sweet Williams have a long season of bloom. Snapdragons have been very good this season and now is the time to sow for next year's bloom. If you can conveniently do so, sow the seeds right where they are to grow. They seem to be much less inclined to rust than those transplanted. Where rust does appear the only thing is to take them out and burn at once.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

Con'd from Pge. 5

a fertilizer.

For snails, slugs and cut worms, use Calcium Arsenate and coarse bran at the rate of one ounce Calcium Arsenate to one pound of bran, thoroughly mixed and wet to consistency of a bran mash, and scattered on damp ground around the plants. For orange, lemon and grape fruit trees to get rid of all sorts of scale, also mealy bug and aphid, use Resin Spray at the rate of one pound to two and a half gallons of water, and for Red Spider use Lime and Sulphur solution, one part to forty parts of water.

To control ants in the orchard, smear Tan-glefoot around the trunk of the tree to prevent them crawling up. In fact it is of the first importance to get rid of the ant, if you want to get rid of plant lice, scale, insects and other honey dew producing insects, as the ants live on the honey dew and protect these pests from their parasitic enemies which would otherwise destroy them.

I have mentioned these various remedies as you certainly will need most of them, particularly at this time of year. Neglect means the loss of what you have been working for all the season.

The Elite Printing Co.

Commercial Printing

We Have Published the California Garden Since Its Inception
SATISFACTION ASSURED

IRYSH & McKELVEY - Phone Main 584 - 945 Seventh St., San Diego

San Diego Branch Bank of Italy

Granger Block, Corner 5th. and Broadway

Resources \$301,963,477.77

Capital Paid In	-	-	-	-	15,000,000
Surplus	-	-	-	-	5,000,000
Number of Depositors	-	-	-	-	485,136

Rose - Court - Floral - Company

3705 Crane Place. WESTERGAARD BROS., Props.

We invite the public to inspect our Nurseries and Greenhouses at Soledad Terraces and Mission Hills. We grow supreme quality, quantity and variety of Flowers and Bedding Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Annual and Semi-annuals. Anything in season, the best for this climate, for your garden and your home, and your friends that you'd like to have remembered. We deliver and ship anywhere in America. Have even gone to Alaska. Our goods are grown by skilled labor and under healthy conditions. If they don't grow, don't blame us. Its all in the earth, water and your care and spare time. Watch them and grow with us.

MISSION HILLS No. 3 Car to Goldfinch St. Phone Hillcrest 898-J

Miss K. O. Sessions

GARDENS PLANNED AND PLANTED

Plant Bignonia Venusta, the Winter Blooming Orange Trumpet Vine, and Big. Cherere, the Summer Red Vine, during the next two months. Roses are in fine condition for planting now.

4111 Stephens St., near Cor. of Lewis St.

Phone Hilc. 189-W

Take Mission Hills Car No. 3.

IN
CORONADO
ONLY



EXCLUSIVE

In gift buying it isn't so much the price you pay, as it is the distinctive quality you get.

Harold A. Taylor

1154 Orange Ave.

CORONADO

Hotel del Coronado

ROSES - ROSES - ROSES

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVING

In Reds—Hoosier Beauty, Hadley, Red Radiance, McArthur.

In Pinks—Los Angeles, Rose Marie, Chas. Russell, Leon Paine, etc.

In Yellows—Rindge, Dreer, Lady Hillingdon, Aaron Ward, Heriot, etc.

White—Frau Karl Druschki, British Queen, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.

Many other varieties. Call, Telephone or write,

E. BENARD,

Telephone, Hillcrest 2204-J Mission Valley Nursery

P. O. Box, 166 Route No. 2, San Diego.

I also carry Ornamentals)

If you have for sale commodities or service of interest to owners of gardens you are losing business every day your advertising does not appear in the California Garden.